Stundard Theatre—In the Bible 2 and F. M.
Theatre Combigue—Conduct Espirations, E.F. M.
Thatta Theatre—12.1 2 and a P. M.
Tony Pastoris Theatre—Volty: F.P. M.
Window Theatre—Friendard For. 2 and a P. M.
Williach's Theatre—Willer Liberaty: F. M.
MAAY, Theatre—Liberaty: The end of P. M.
Bible Av. Theatre—12.1 and v.P. M.
Lith Av. Theatre—Portin 2 and a P. M.
Will St. Theatre—Portin 2 and a P. M.
Will St. Theatre—Portin 2 and a P. M.
Wild St. Theatre—Portin 2 and a P. M.
Wild St. Theatre—Portin 2 and a P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DATLY, Per Month
DATLY, Per Year
SUNDAY, Per Year WEEKLY, Per Year THE SUN, New York City.

Special Notices Siter marriages and deaths, per line.

In Sunday edition same rates as above. 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

So Mote It Be!

That stirring Western Journal, the Monroe Echress, says that Mr. Holman's name, which is regularly written WILLIAM STIELE HOLMAN, might just as well be written WILLIAM ANTI-STEAL HOLMAN -not a firstrate pun, but a sober truth, certainly Wherever Judge Holman has the power t stop it, all perversion of every kind of pub lie trust will be prevented and remedied.

The Monroe Express believes also that THE SUN "may yet make HOLMAN the candidate and the President."

We hope so most earnestly. No man, no journal, no organization can possibly ren der a greater service to the people of the United States than to bring about the election of WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN as Presi dent in 1884.

Plain Speaking Needful.

The right time to tell the whole truth re specting a political question is when the knowledge of that truth may be made useful in preventing a fatal calamity.

The right time to say that a prominent public man cannot be elected to the Presidency is before he has been nominated. The truth may seem rough to his friends who are laboring for his nomination, but its frank and carnest declaration at the right time may save a noble cause from destruction.

A party crushed at the polls has no pres ent salvation. The greater the stake it has contended for, the deeper is the mischief of its defeat. The Democracy now has reason to hope for the popular approbation in the national contest of 1831; but if in that struggle it is to be overwhelmed again, if the con tinuous reverses of a quarter of a century are only to be negravated and intensified who can predict the ulterior fate of a party so tried and crushed by pertinacious error

Such, however, does not seem to be the sentiment of that able and conscientious journal, the Buffalo Courier. " We regret, it says, " to see that THE SUN, in its advoency of Holman, is putting itself into what looks like an attitude of hostility to McDon-ALD. It is just as well to avoid saying just now things that could be quoted to our disadvantage hereafter in case a particular man should get the party nomination. If anything that would disqualify a candidate is known, it should be blurted out; but where there is no objection to him except what rises out of zeal for another honored Democrat he cannot be handled too carefully."

This is all very well in ordinary circumstances, but in the present remarkable situation of the country ordinary rules do not meet the exigency. If the Democratic party had carried the State of New York by a sufficient majority the other day, we should have had plain sailing before us, and then any respeciable, competent Democratic statesman night have been chosen President next year. But the Democrats did not carry New York by any means. This leaves them in a very critical situation. They have no margin left to take chances with. The election of 1884 is all in doubt. It cannot be carried without the vote of New York, and that vote cannot be had without a candidate toward whom the people of the State-Democents, Independents, and even Republicanswill be drawn with peculiar confidence and enthusiasm. Would Mr. McDonald be such a enu-fidate? That is the question, and nothing but the plain impartial truth will do for an answer. We have no feeling toward him but respect and esteem, and we say that he would not be such a caudidate. He would receive the regular Democratic vote, no doubt; but that would not elect him. And it is better to say so emphatically now than to say so

sadivin the latter part of November, 1884. This is not the day for pleasant politeness, for flatteries, or for illusions. Manly frankness and uncompromising truthfulness are not merely desirable; they are indispensable

The Hon. William P. Snyder Resigns.

The mysterious visit of the Pennsylvania Stalwart leaders to Washington has attracted a good deal of attention. What was the true nature of the errand which took QUAY, Cooper, and MAGEE to the White House What was the character of the preceding conferences between the Stalwart leaders and prominent representatives of the Independent faction? What message has gone from the Republican party in Pennsylvania to the Aurious Administration—the news of harmony or the threat of war?

In expending conjecture on this interesting subject, both of our well-informed contemporaries, the Press and the Times of Philadelphia, appear to overlook the significance of two letters recently published. We refer to the correspondence between the Hon. BEN-JAMIN F. BREWSTER'S Department of Justice and the Hon. WILLIAM PUBLICOLA SNY-DER of Alleptown.

The Hon. WILLIAM P. SNYDER was engaged by the Attorney-General to prosecute so-called election cases in South Caroling. The Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY of New York was sent down to help SNYDER. It may be remembered that Mr. SNYDER was the Assistant Attorney-General who fortified himself with two suppers on the same evening before leaving Philadelphia for the South on his responsible, if not perilous, mission. One supper was caten at the Girard House, and the other, a little while after, at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. Mr. SNYDER | action on the part of ABD EL HAMID which

candidly charged both suppers to the De-

partment of Justice.
On Wednesday last Mr. Syypun addressed the following stirring letter to the Attorney General:

"Sin, I berely tender my resignation as special United States Artoring, and ask that my relations will the Department of Justice, so far as prosecutions of per-sons for a solution the elective franchise in South Care consists me to do sa. I am too young to be killed, to honest to misless, too proof to be misled, and to

parasetic not to rebel.

The Department of Justice has treated me kindle

untiffen serve it betwatter in any other capacity other than the one which made men slave, and which I hereby reliminesh, I will be start to do it. raby reliminant, a war-"I min, with group respect, &c., "William P. Sayban."

Beneath the studied politeness, the dangerous calm, of this missive, evidently hot fires are burning. The Hon, WILLIAM P. Saypen's reasons for taking this step are not yet known. The reply of the Department throws little light upon the matter. The reply is written by BREWSTER CAMERON. It is insulting in its tone. "The Attorney-General," says Brewster Cameron to Mr. SNYDER, "directs me to say that he has received your silly letter." He goes on to argue that, ins-much as Snyper was dismissed by the Department as long ago as last April, his resignation now is unnecessary. Of the merits of the controversy we know nothing; we take it for granted that the Hop. WILLIAM PUBLICOLA SNYDER is not a man who will permit himself to be trodden upon by the Hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TIREWSTER.

The breach in the relations between these two distinguished Pennsylvanians is probably irreparable; but it affords sufficient explanation for the presence at Washington of any number of party leaders anytous to effect a reconcillation and avert disaster.

Will England Forsake Egypt Now?

It was but the other day that the British Government announced the intention of evacuating the Nile land and leaving the Khediye to shift for himself. Now comes the tidings that the largest part of the Egyptian army, including the best fighting material and commanded by British officers, has been annihilated in the Soudan. This catastrophe will compel a careful reconsideration of the Ministerial policy, for it is patent that the Khedive, without foreign assistance, will be utterly unable to resist an advance of EL Marin's forces upon Cairo. Who is to furnish this assistance? England or Turkey That is the question which the GLADSTONE Cabinet must forthwith answer.

It may be said that the British Ministry are in no way bound to avenge the death of English officers who voluntarily entered the service of a foreign power; that one Mussulnan is as good as another, and that if EL MAHDI is able to establish a strong and selfsupporting government in the Nile country a feat of which Prince TEWFIR is obviously incapable-it is clearly in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's recently pub lished programme to let the revolution run its course. It would not be the firs time that a new dynasty has been imposed on Lower Egypt by invaders from Ethiopia and what reason is there to suppose that England could not obtain as large concessions at the hands of an Arab usurper from the south as from the family of MEHEMET ALL who was himself an alien usurper from the north? It is quite possible that EL MAHDI, if the English would covenant not to oppose his conquest of the Delta, would agree o make over to them in full sovereignty all the ports on the west coast of the Red Sea, neluding Sunkim and Massowah, and to re frain from interference with the Sucz Canal.

What more could Mr. GLADSTONE ask for, if he was sincere in the professions by which he lately defended the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt? and why, in view of his principles, should be intermeddle with a Moslem upheaval in the Nile land any more than with a dynastic revolution in China? The truth is that the intended abandon ment of Egypt was logically and politically a gross blunder; but it is very doubtful whether British public opinion will permit Mr. Gladstone to be consistent in folly and leave the Khediye to his fate. The reported extermination of the army commanded by HICKS Pasha has opened the

eyes of Englishmen to the calamitous consequences of the Government's Egyptinn policy, consequences which from the were recognized as inevitable by every competent observer. It will be felt that Great Britain is bound in honor to avenge the English officers who have been slaughtered at El Obeld, because they were not merely permitted, but encouraged by the British authorities, to accept commands under the Khedive, and because, when they left Cairo, everybody supposed that Egypt had virtually passed under a British protectorate. Moreover, the British Ministry are morally constrained to protect the Khedive against an invasion from the Soudan, for it was his subservience to the wishes and interests of England and France that made him odious his Egyptian subjects and stripped him of all power of self-defence. Again, Great Britain, by her bombardment of Alexandria, and by her suppression of the popular uprising under ARABI Pasha, is mainly responsible for the hatred with which all Europeans are at present regarded by the natives, and she has now no right to expose the lives and property of foreign residents to the rancor of the Arab population. Admitting, too, that Et. Maitti, who, from all we hear of him, seems to be a sagacious man, might be personally disposed to confirm all the privileges granted to England by the Khedive, he would be unable to control the religious frenzy and race antipathies of his followers. Indeed, his entrance into Cairo would be hailed throughout the Mo hammedan world as a triumph of true be lievers over a tool of the Giaours, as a mighty victory for Islam, whose impact would be felt far beyond the bounds of Egypt. The zealot and reformer heretofore stig

new caliphate. The pretensions, in fact, of EL MAHDI to religious preëminence form a matter of vital concern to ABD EL HAMID, and, unless England undertakes to stem the tide of impend ing invasion from the Soudan, Turkey will peremptorily insist upon her right to inter-But if Mr. GLADSTONE should now stand aside and permit the Ottoman Caliph to reassert his authority in Egypt, and reduce that country to its former condition of a Turkish province, to end, it will be asked, did Lord Dur-PERIN expend so much ingenuity at Constantinople pending the despatch of the English army under Gen. WOLSELRY? It was then acknowledged that Lord DUFFERIN had rendered his country a great service by precenting the Sultan's intervention in the Egyptian difficulty, and it would be hard to make the English people understand why an

matized by orthodox Moslems as the

False Prophet would be proved a true

prophet by success, and the danger would be

that the faithful in Arabia, Turkey, and

British India might see in him the accredited

successor of MOHAMMED and the founder of

was dreaded sixteen months ago, should now be looked upon with favor. It is probable that public opinion, shocked and enlightened by the disaster in the Soudan, will compe the GLADSTONE Cabinet to materially change its Egyptian policy, to avow that the Khedive needs defenders, and to declare that England will defend him.

Panishment for Crime-The Element of Revenge.

It is commonly assumed at the present time, particularly by humane and thoughtful persons, that the infliction of the death penalty can be justified only on two grounds namely, the certeinty that the criminal whose life is taken can commit no more offences, and the probability that the punishment inflicted on him will prevent other men from becoming criminals. Philanthropists will not admit that hatred or revenge should have any influence in determining the degrees of punishment proper for various crimes. A murderer is to be hanged, they say, simply that he may slay no additional victims, and that his death on the gallows may deter other persons from committing

But there can be no doubt that the element of revenge goes very far to determine popular sentiment as to the appropriate punish ment for criminal offences. A striking illustration of the existence of this revengeful feeling in a community is afforded by the ease of ADA ATKINSON'S murderer in Indiana. The man was in jail. There was do danger of his escape from prison. He had confessed the crime. There was no possibility of his escape from the gallows. Yet the people were not satisfied. The victim was so fair young, and innocent, the attack upon her was so unprovoked, the butchery was so awful, that it seemed intolerable to permit the assassin to die in the formal and orderly manner prescribed by law. A righteous ha tred demanded a more swift and violent punishment, and he was taken out of his cell and

hanged by a mob. We have nothing to say in extenuation o this unlawful and most objectionable proceeding. The case is remarkable, however, in view of the practical certainty which existed that the murderer would soon suffer the same punishment at the hands of the law. Why did the people of the vicinage thus insist upon hastening his doom? Th question is one of considerable interest, and the answer is suggested by what we have already said. The people were prompted to lynch him by the feeling that in this way they could best express their hatred and re-

venge for his terrible deed. But we may be told that such sentiments are wrong, and should never have any influence upon our judgment as to the propriety of a particular punishment. This is a matter in relation to which much difference of opinion exists even among philosophical thinkers. One very distinguished living lawyer and Judge, however, Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, has recently expressed his settled conviction that it is morally right to hate criminals and to desire to be revenged upon them. He thinks "there are in the world many bad men who are th natural enemies of inoffensive men, just as beasts of proy are the enemies of all men. and toward these hatred and vengeaned

seem to him righteous instead of wicked. Whether his conclusion is correct or not, many people act upon it. But it is contrary to the spirit and precepts of Christianity.

They Should All Go!

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadel phia Press, omits the name of THE SUN from a long list of journals which join with the Press in thinking that Mr. FRANK HATTON, one of the principal men of the National Republican, and First Assistant Postmaster-General, should go.

This is wrong. THE SUN should not be left ut. Indeed, if Abou Ben Adhen's angel should make the list, only modesty prevents us from thinking that he would write us first. By all means Mr. HATTON should go; and the whole Republican party should go with him.

We say it with sadness, but the Hon. BEN-JAMIN HARRIS BEEWSTER will have to go. factions want his scalp, and Gen. ATTHUR must look out for himself.

From the way in which he begins, we expeet that WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS will be the humorist of the next Congress. Unconscious humor is always the richest, and, if anything unconscious can be attributed to such a selfconscious person as Mr. Philips, the humor of trying to induce KEIPER to admit that he is a nuisance to the Republicans is rich and unconsclous to a degree. There used to be a burlesque on "Julius Cresar" in the closing net of which the conspirators follow the foremost man of all this world up and down the stage. industry. But neither Bautus, nor Cassius, nor the envious Casea, nor any other conspirator succeeds in his purpose. CASAR continues to walk up and down, as imperturbable as if it were a summer's evening in his tent. "Won't you please die, just to oblige?" the baffled conspirators at length ask him. And so the mighty Julius dies by request. The character of KEIFER is burlesque enough, but he won't die just to oblige Mr. PHELES.

The Providence Journal has an article in favor of political honesty, and a very good article it is. Yet it is not so very long since the Providence Journal was supporting the counting out of Mr. Turpus and the counting in of HAYES, the grandest net of political dishonesty that ever was perpetrated.

The award by a Philadelphia jury, yesterday, of \$10,000 damages to a girl who was crippled for life in jumping from the upper story of a burning Manayunk mill that had no fire escape, should attract public attention. Whatever the justice of the large amount awarded, it is clear that a few such verdicts would have a good effect on those owners of factories or other buildings who do not provide reasonable means of safe exit in case of fire. In the Manayunk case the owner had neglected an official notice to erect a fire escape. The fear of being compelled to pay damages in case of accident may perhaps influence some in this matter.

Admirers of RABELAIS will learn with consternation that the eminent French writer comes under the ban of so high a literary authority as the acting Chairman of the New York Board of Aldermen. When Mr. O'Cox-B. a member of the Board, undertook enforce yesterday a point against the inequal ity of salaries paid to city officers, he spoke of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." "You are sing slang, sir, and we cannot allow such language in this Board," cried Chairman TIZPATRICK, bringing down his gavel.

Mr. FITZFATRICK must be the successor of the Alderman who insisted that a pair of gondolas a male and a female, would be sufficient to

One of the suggestions made for Monday's celebration is that each steamboat taking part in the water procession should display the in ternational signal C. O. D. J., which, it seems signifies evacuation. It is declared that this rould be "a very interesting feature." Yet, as the letters C. O. D. are often far from inspiring so the addition of a J. to them might equally fail to provoke enthusiasm.

If the story told by Second Mate SLATER of the Northern Light be not exaggerated, the toward him, whatever his offences. Heavily | discharged by the President,

chained, almost naked, in a dark and filthy bole for fifty-three days, and fed only on small allowance of bread and water, he could not have been used much worse if a pirate or a murderer. Of course, the Captain should have a fair opportunity to explain the necessi ty for this treatment, which ended in his prisoner's becoming delirious and Ill when transferred to the comparative paradise of Ludlow

street inil. Between Braine and ARTHUR, we are for Anthun every time.

It is true that Caus. Senunz has retired from r Park Emains Post. There was no break a relations with the staff, but he found the d work from day to day irksome.— pr

And it is true that it would have been better for his fame if he had retired from the Cabine of the Fraudulent President on the Fourth of March, 1877, just as soon as the Senate had confirmed the nomination.

The Harvard football eleven have been forbidden by the college authorities to play any more football matches until they amend their rules. The curious feature of the veto on the game is that the Athletic Committee of the faculty, who have special oversight of the students' sports, do not object to the rules as improper, but because an improper spirit has prompted them. Rule 28 says:

"Ne hocking, throughing, builting, tripping up, tacklin below the hips, or striking with closed fist shall be allowed."

This Mr. Chamles Elfor Nouron, the Chair man of the committee, objects to, because, as he says, "it infers that the manly spirit of fair play is not expected to govern the conduct of all players;" and Mr. Nonton further says there can be no more matches until this and one or two similar rules have been changed. Footbali is a fast and furious game, and when a crowd of boiling, active young fellows rush together on a single object they can not be expected to be as cool headed as a mature spectator, and breaches of courtesy will happen; but although we would it were otherwise, we fear that so long as human passions exist hard and fast rules in games of all sorts will be desirable. No doubt these rules will be innecessary in the millennium or when player have ceased to cut at whist.

So the Bald Facto of Westchester wants to be Governor of Dakota, does he? That's a long flight, but let's try it. Shoo!

The Claveland Herold the leading Repub lican journal of northern Ohio, declares that President ARTHUB's renomination would chill the Republicanism of the Western Reserve. For a paper that basks in the warm glov emitted by the genial JOHN SHERMAN this is fine. The Herald may as well prepare for a frost however for no Ohio man has a ghost of a chance of heading the Republican ticket.

It is gratifying to see the muses honored in the marts of business. Here is a New York firm, for instance, offering a prize of \$100 the author of the best poem on sealskins." It is true that the conditions of the offer must hamper to a certain extent the free movement of l'egasus. Each stanza of the poem must ontain the name of the firm. But this limitation may be intended to secure a high order of technical execution in the form of the poem. And if the aspiring poet's imagination sink at each prosate line it will rise buoyantly again in the rest of each stanza. For it will be the sealskin considered for its charming contents, and not as an article of commerce, that will inspire the lucky bard who wins the prize.

There is to be a noble procession of Governors in the parade on Evacuation Day, and we hope that the anti-British, bellicose, and exuberant BEN BUTLER (Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts militia, will be allowed to lead the line. He is probably entitled to precedence by right of seniority, and he ought to be first among the Governors on account of his prowess and his pluck. He will be a bigger man next Monday than Capt. ALEXANDER S WILLIAMS, who is the biggest man in New York in the way of street pageantry, the pride and Jumbo of this municipality. But glad as everybody will be to see hearty, young BEN BUTLER, t must be a matter of regret that the Governor f South Carolina will not be present. The lovernor of North Carolina will be here, but in the absence of the ruler of the Palmetto State ve fear that a certain historical Interval, the time of compotation or interpotation, so to speak, will be unconsciouably large.

Send Thurman to the Senate.

From the Urica Observer. There is an unseemly Democratic strife in pent Democrats upon the consideration of the Logislature elect of that State. This kind of a quarrel is not calculated to aid the Democracy in any way. Allen G. Thurman is an Ohlo man. While one of the ablest, he has been one of the purest public men that ever inhaled a breese from the Potomac River. He is not old; he is in good health; he has a claim upon the Democracy of he republic which time cannot liquidate nor empty words express. The Legislature of Ohio must be an extreordinary body of intelligent men if it cannot replize its magnificent opportunity.

Alien G. Thurman represents all that Democracy holds

car. He represents what there is left of purity, ability, and patriotism in our national life. Simple in babits, and far-seeing, though modest, in his study of affairs, this man helds a place in Democratic regard which will give him a place in history with Seymour and Tilden, whatever may befall. The Democracy of the United States—and there are thirty seven of them, besides Olio —asks that Allen G. Thurman, may be sent, back to the

ederal Senate.
If the petry differences now bewildering the members of the Olno Legislature elect be dast solde for a moment, t will be seen that Thurman affords a ready relief to their dilemma, so called. But him back in the Senate, and we will have there a stately tower of strength.

Mr. Ruskin on Nurserles.

From the Fail Mall Gazette, Nor. 9

Mr. J. M. Mather of Manchester, in a little work entities "Lefe and Yearnings of John Ruskin," pathlakes the following letter:

BRANWOCD, CONSTON, Lancashire, Nov. 23, 1881.

My DERM — 11 have mover written a pumphlet on muserless, first because I never write about anything except what I know more of than most other people; andly because I think nothing much matters in a sureery-except the mother, the nurse, and the air. of far as I have notion or guess in the matter myself, b and the perfection of those three necessary elements. should say the rougher and plainer everything the cetter—no line to cradia cap, hardest possible bed and impliest possible food according to age, and floor and walls of the cleanablest. All education to beauty is, first. n the beauty of gentle human faces round a child; see oudly, in the fields—fields menning grass, water, beasts flowers, and sky. Without these no man can be educated luminally. He may be made a calculating machine, a walking dictionary, a painter of dead bodies, a twangler or scratcher on keysor catgut, a discoverer of new forms of worms in mind; but a properly so called human being -acres. Pictures are, I believe, of no use whatever by betaselves. If the child has other things right rout and given to it—its garden, its cut and its window the sky and stars-in time, pictures of flowers and beasts, and things in heaven and heavenly earth may be secful to it. But see first that its realities are heavenly

Halloo, Nonh Davis!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—" Who is going to be the nifed States Senator?"
"One of the most carnest cardidates," said my friend,

"is Judge North Davis of this city. When he made his address to the Grand Jury last week, commanding them to investigate the corruptions of the city departments. I read between the lines that he was making his campaign

Successful Treatment of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- Our Consul at Port Lewis, Mauritius, transmits an account of the successful treatment of choicra in that place by Mr. T. Edward Fyers, who had saved by the following simple treat-ment, 140 persons out of 150 who were attacked by the disease: "On the first appearance of an attack or as soon as possible afterward, there was administered an actuate of their grains of increasinable and two grains of tartar emetic. After the americal had acted, copious tokes of carra water were given to clear the stomach. In case of carra water were given to clear the stomach. In case of carrance and the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach and the stomach approach of the stomach are recommended, should not be allowed to can apprint guard the tone of the stomach is restored.

Mr. John O Mears of Providence inquires it Montgner Capel was right or wrong the other day when he said that the Commander in Chief of the American army was a Catholic. He was wrong, of course. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is a Catholic, we believe, but he is not in Chief by any means. That function is

AN INTERESTING SUIT IN CALIFORNIA Vast Same of Money Put Where They Would Do the Most Good.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The few rich people who own the Central Pacific Railroad, and who built the Southern Pacific from its profits, though millionaires many times over, are not happy, and do not appear to dwell in amily with each other. The widow of Crocker, who was one of these magnates, has brought suit against Messrs, Huntington, Stanford and others, his former associates, to compel an acounting of their respective interests.

It appears that Crocker was charged with an Item of \$600,000. His widow answers that this sum of money was put confidentially into the bands of her husband, to be disbursed, without account, for the interest of the corporation, and that it was used in part to prevent the passage

of the Thurman act.
It is alleged also on her behalf that other large sums were placed in the hands of Mr Huntington to be used for like purposes, with which he is not charged on the books of the company. Consequently the charge against Crocker of \$600,000 is claimed to be improper. and in violation of the terms upon which he accepted the secret trust, for the common benefit of the parties in interest.

Other developments of importance are prom ised on this trial now going on in California. It is notorious that the lobby employed to oppose and defeat the Thurman act was the most powerful that had appeared in Washington for many years. Gould and Huntington had been proviously at war with each other in a sharp contention of interests. But they joined hands on that occasion made common cause, and personally directed the campaign at Washington. All the resources that money could command were employed to attack the infirmities, the vices, or the poverty of individual Senators. The spectacle in the galieries of the agents brought to the capital from distant cities will not soon be forgotten by those who were daily witnesses of the facts. A decided majority was confidently counted until the ewe of the final vote. Mr. Thurman was informed that lists of votes had been prepared by the Ring, and he made this one of the grounds of attack in the closing speech, suggesting what an investigation might show.

The ghost of the Credit Mobilier seemed suddenly to stalk through the Chamber. Senators with well-stuffed wallets took alarm at the danger of an inquiry and when the final plinch came, the menopolist majority shrank away into a miscrable empority. It is believed that personally directed the campaign at Washing-

danger of an inquiry, and when the final pinch came, the monopolist majority shrank away into a misernole minority. It is believed that hundreds of thousands of dollars were ex-pended on that occasion, and it would not sur-prise those who witnessed the scenes that whater and were generally familiar with the operations of the vast looby, that the whole amount charged against Crocker was actually consumed in directing the opposition to the Thurman act.

amount charged against Crocker was actually consumed in directing the opposition to the Thurman act.

Theophilus French was the first Auditor of Accounts for these roads under the Thurman act. As late as Feb. 14, 1881, he reported to the then Secretary of the Interior that the Central Pacific was defrauding the Government of its dues under the Sinking Fund law, and by leasing the Southern Pacific, owned by themselves, the corporators were diverting trade from the main line, which would have increased their dues. He made other grave charges, and produced the figures to prove them. Subsequently French wont to San Francisco under pretonce of examining the books and accounts of the Central Pacific, and to press a suit that he had officially recommended to be entered against that corporation. While there he was suddenly converted, and renounced all the charges he had made, substantially declaring them to have been false and worthless.

More than this, he addressed a letter to Lenad Stanford, President of the Central Pacific who was then in London, in which he retracted everything he had alleged at Washington, and give the corporation a clean bill of health. To give that letter value an official character was imparted to it by the following head:

Departure of the Contral Pacific was imparted to it by the following head:

Everybody knows there is no such office in San Francisco, and that Freuch had no vower to pervert his trust as he did, by a fraudulent transfer from Washington, where the office is located. Furthermore, no report of its substance was made to the Interior Denartment. But this is not all. That letter is estensibly did June 18. On June 14 Mr. Huntington, then in New York, telegraphed the substance of this preconcerted and stock-jobbing letter to Stanford in London—that is, two days before it was written. And French himself returned to Washington on the 18th of June in two days from San Francisco.

It is not necessary to inquire how this singular change was brought about. The facts tell he story in connection with the methods of It is not necessary to inquire how this singular change was brought about. The facts tell the story in connection with the methods of these corporations. French was allowed to go out of office, as if he had not described prosecution. If the suit in California does no other good, it ought to furnish the basis for a searching inquiry by the House of Representatives into the charges of the expenditure of money to defeat the Thurman act. Then it may be discovered how Theophilus French was converted in San Francisco.

PROFESSOR DANA ON CREATION.

Moses's Book of Genesis Consistent with Geology-The Mosaic Record Unheld. From the New Haven Evening Resister.

Prof. Dana discussed the book of Genesis and redday yesterday afternoon in President Perty's lec-ure room, and had many heavers. The Professir said the earth had been gradually made, and in all the differthe from, and had many hearers. The Processor sold the earth had been gradually made, and in all the difference of the earth had been gradual progress in the forms of the there has been a gradual progress in the forms of the.

In the Archam age there was probably no life, this was followed by an age in which there were the lowest forms of it, as sponges and worms. Then came in regular order these retules, small quadrupeds, birds, large quadrupeds, and inst of all man. As to these facts there are no geological doubts. When the flat went forth the result was not immediately accomplished. The days were longer than twenty four hours. The periods of the cauth's rotation had not then been discovered. There are two great periods, the inorganic and the organic, the first event of the days were longer than twenty four hours. The periods of light. Science showing in the first of the system. Then the land rose above the water, and on it a primitive vegetation gray which received its light not the entire the man of a more and the second, the organic crowther was the land rose above the water, and on it a primitive vegetation gray which received its light from the earth's an orda. Then comes the second, the organic crowthe creation of the sum moon, and stars was simply breaking away the clouds which energied the earth. In the inorganic orn the principle of the in the lowest kind of plants was begun, and in the organic cracking for all more allowed the count of the in the lowest kind of plants was begun, and in the organic cracking formulas and gradupy account in the leavest. The account of temples and gradup which the gradup when the property of the second of the latter that the must have been inspired when he water that which the greatest advance in science has but just enabled man to nuderstand.

A Cry for Night Cars on the Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Brookivn and New York are practically one city. Tens of thousands of wage workers live in Brooklyn and work in this city. Thousands of them work at night and go to their homes before daybreak. Other thousands come ver here to theatres, balls, parties, and to see the over here to theatres, balls, parties, and to see the sights, and all these go home to Bracklym attractive miduralit. Must all these people continue to wark over the bridge? We have that to pay for that bridge once, and most by some swindle we are paying forst over again in Garse, surely we can get from it the accommodation that a private corporation would feel obtaged to give us. The horse cars, the elevated trains, and the ferries mu-at all fours, whether there is a profitable number of passengers or not. The kridge cars must be run all might. Pe Kais Avsor.

A Stone Cutter who Doesn't Wish to Parade

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The stone outlers of New York have passed a resolution compelling every man of them to parade on Evacuation Day or pay every man of them to parade on Evacuation Day or pay a fine of \$5. There is liberty for you and this in free America. Now, it is a well known fact that the frajority of some cutters in this city are to releasers, and I for one consider it very hard to be compelled to parade against my will. I wonder what an American would think were be compelled to march through the streets (say in Eng-land) on the hundredth anniversary of his country's humiliation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Chief Engineer Thos. Williamsen, U. S. N., recently tried by court martial on charges of extravagance and inefficiency in connection with repairs to the United States ship Pints, was no quitted by the court, and the case is now before the recreatory of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy. Navy has accepted the resignation of Lett. Island J. Yates, attached to the United States of the Reinmond, seasing them charges had been still Reinmond, seasing them charges had been still Reinmond, and them charges had been still result of the Commander C. M. Anthony having been found physically incapacitated for active service, has been placed on the retired list of the may, to due from the 26th inst. Capit George A Stevens has requested to be retired under the forty years' servine provision.

Commodore John Lee Davis, who is on his way to China to assume command of the Asiatic estation, has been appointed an Arting Rear Admiral. This is the first inclinate since the reiseline where an officer as lower rank has been designated to act as a Hear Admiral. with repairs to the United States ship Pinta, was no

Besignation of State Senators.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 23,-Senators Upperman and Arabolt of Allegheny county to-day tendered their resignations to the President projem of the Seinte, to take estat on Tuesday negt. It is generally understood that they resign on account of the action of the Reput lican cancers in a discloding the House Appropriation tol-in such a manner as to allow senature pay for only the in such a manner as to allow senature pay for only the during the extra session of the Legislature. It is an that Senature McKelli of Allegheny and Boggs of Can-bria will also resign. All mentioned are Reputicans.

Selling Adulterated Brugs. Bosron, Nov. 23.-In the Municipal Court to-

HOSTON, NOV. 23, "In the Aluminipal Count to-day, Rust Bros. A Bird, wholerale drugglate, were charged with selling adulterated drugs by the Sinte Board of Health, Lunsey, and Charity. It is understood that this is only the first of a series of prosecutions of a similar character against large manufacturing drug firms. It is stated by the medical officer of the Board that in a number of specimens of commonly used drugs obtained from various firms the percentage of the active principle has been found to be very much less than is called for by the United States Pharmacopula.

ORN. ARTHUR IN THE RACE.

s Said Some of his Old New York Friends who Visited Him Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. There appeared on the avenue this morning a short, compact man, who were a shiny beaver hat, a regulation gray overcoat, light trousers, and overgalters. A flower bloomed at his buttonhole, and his wellgloved hand grasped a dataty cane. The man was the famous Col. Mike Cregan, and he seemed to be aware that he was attracting some attention. With Col. Cregan were Mr. Bob Me-Cord and two other old friends of Gen. Arthur's who desired that their presence here might be kept from the public.

Have you run over to see the President?"

"Sh-h-h. Don't give me away, but you're

Have you seen him ?" You're a talking now." This was said with many significant winks. "But it has been said that the doors of the White House have been closed against all you

New York ward workers."
"Well, the old man has opened up. No. I mean the President received us to-day. That indicates a chance, doesn't it? The old man is warming up. I forget myself—the President was glad to see us."

mean the President recovery indicates a chance, doesn't it? The old man is warming up. I forget myself—the President was glad to see us.

"Did you have a long conference?"

"Well, we chinned quite a while."

"Do you think Gen. Arthur is a candidate for the nomination?"

Here the President's old friends looked up and down the stroet, as an actor looks in the fliest ose whether he is observed. Then one of them said: "Don't you give me away."

He was assured that his identity would be kept a secret. "Well, then, and mind, I'm giving it to you straight, the old man is in the race. I forget," with dignity—the President is a candidate."

"Did you learn it to day?"

Here there was a wise and knowing look, as though to impart affirmation by sign rather than by utterance.

But why, was asked—"why does he make no public sign of his desire?"

Here the New York boys smiled and winked and looked mysterious. At last one said:

"The old man has a long head. I mean to say, of course, that the President is a shrewd politician. The time hasn't come. The public will know it all in time at the right moment. Things are being fixed."

"When will the right moment be?"

"When that the old man means business. I mean that the President is a candidate. That's the date isn't it?" and the speaker appealed to his friends. They nodded assent. We're agoing to take hold and help."

When the came a sigh, and then with an earnestness that amounted almost to flereeness, he said: "Why, the stuffing will be knocked out of it, that's all!"

A moment later the well-clad forms of the New York old-time friends of Gen. Arthur were seen slowly sailing down the avenue, and the delicate cane of Col. Cregan was flourished with even more grace than usual.

THE HATTIAN REBELLION.

Desperate Condition of the Insurgents-Pres-

Yesterday's mails brought reports from Hayti that are more favorable to the Government and President Salomon. The Colonial Standard and Jamaica Dispatch, published at Kingston, in its issue of Nov. 18, says:

The condition of the insurgents in Miragoane is reported as desperate in the extreme. and some damaged flour are all that is left them. So desperate is their situation that it is affirmed they have been driven to the catching and killing of rats for food and eating wild herbs

killing of rats for food and eating wild herbs. The greater number of insurgents are said to be desirous of tendering their submission, but fear the vengeance of President Salomon."

1. Oed, a semi-official paper, published at Tort-au-Prince, in its issue of Nov. 10 says that it has received letters from all parts of the republic, and that they show that order prevails, save in the three cities now in arms.

President Salomon, in his familiar address to his friends on the 4th inst., after speaking of the unremitting labor imposed on him by the rebellion, said:

The situation is the island is good, my friends: for

the unremitting inbor imposed on him by the rebellion, said:
The simulton in the island is good, my friends; for when the third Magistrate has the support of nineteen-twentieths of the country he should congratulate himself. There are, in fact, only three cities in arms against my Government, and in them there cannot be more than 2,990 persons really in arms, for the rest would selze the slightest pretex to raily in support of the beserges. * I might speak to you for an hear of the friendly relations existing botween my Government and foreign powers. These ensules of ours have sent one of their agents to the United States with the purpose of security a recention of their insurrection, cannot, therefore, have official relations with you. We only know the constitutional and legal flovernment of Hasti, the towernment of Gen. Salomon, with which we are in diplomatic relations. He certain my friends, that the same response will be made by foreign Government warms. In that nation where I have filled a diplomatic position I am known. Thanks to God, Gen. Salomon has left there the name of an honest man.

I gain recommend the greatest patience, the greatest moderation, and the strongest faith; for it is not a man you defend, but principles. Then shame upon those who will not see in all the children of Hayth trothers and friends.

The papers speak of the death of M. Poses.

The papers speak of the death of M. Boyer Bazelais as a certainty, and President Salomon's address gives the reported details of it; but personal advices of a later date east some on the stories, and intimate that he

may be alive. PIKE AND HIS VESSEL

Testimony that He Put the Proteus Into the Ice Under Protest. Washington, Nov. 23 .- Sergeant W. H. Lamar, who took photographs of the Protous as she was going down, was examined before the Proteus court to-day. He identified five photographs as being from the negatives he took on that occasion. He said that Lieut. Garlington thought it best to put the vessel into the ice at Cape Sabine, while Capt, Pike thought the ice and weather was not promising for further progress at that time. When the vessel arrived at Cape Sabine it were at first determined not to

Cape Sabine it were at first determined not to proceed for several days, and Capt. Pike made arrangements to take advantage of the delay by getting coal into his bunkers from the reserve suppiles.

Lieut, Gartington, according to Capt. Pike, thought he discovered a lead to the north, and represented that Capt. Pike would fall short in his day to the Franklin Bay party and to the Government of the United States if he failed to go forward.

Government of the United States if he failed to go forward.
Capt. Pike told this to the witness before the disaster, and said he proceeded under protest. After the disaster Capt. Pike referred to it at nearly every stopping place.
Ex-Sergeant John Senney testified to having gathered from conversation overheard among the Protens crew that it was contemplated to capture the largest of Garlington's beats. The witness was cautioned by members of the crew to look out for himself. He said the Protens crew were Newfoundlanders of the meanest kind good for nothing as sailers or anything cise.

Legal Endorsement of the New Time.

Boston, Nov. 23.-The new standard of time to-day received its first legal endorsement from the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Judge Hoimes to-day heard the case of the poor debtor, who was defaulted heard the case of the poor debtor, who was defaulted because he appeared at the office of a Commissioner of insolvency at 0.48 A.M., now time, which would be later than 10 o'clock local time. His limit of grace on tired at 10 o'clock. The Commissioner intrinued that is the order citing the debtor for examination has been assued before the new standard of time was adopted, the debtor was obliged to recognize the old standard, and the magistrate could not do otherwise than default him for failing to so app. ar. Judge Heitnes intimited that he should decide in favor of the debtor. Nother the old nor the new standard was based on true astronomical time, and it became a question of general usage. He usin our see why general usage might not be changed as completely in twenty-fort boars as in as many months, or years. His formal decision was deferred.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WAGDINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Cabinet meeting to day was attended by all the members. The session, which was longer than neual, was uninly devoted to the discussion and settlement of questions which have been pending in the several executive departments. The strained relation existing between France and thins and the effect which hostilities would have upon the in-terests of the United States were considered.

The Fires on Storm King Mountain.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 23.-The fires on Storm ing Mountain ere will barning. Hundreds of acres of imber have been destroyed. Christopher Chaplain and Warren Delano, together, lose 200 zeres of standing tim-oer, J. B. Brundawayde of New York losses less acres, and several other persons lose small quantities, ranging a value from \$40 apward.

A Jockey Fined for Crucky to Animals. From the St Louis Republican.

Louis F. Kingse was triped at Fayetteville, in, on the charge of cruelty to animals, and fined 22.50 and costs. It was claimed that the informance is the control of the costs of the supering late the major triped in the major triped in the major to the costs. It was claimed to the cost of the

Was the American Fing of British Origin! A curious and suggestive contridence; a visit to the ome of the Washington family in England. See toorrow's Sunday Mercury .- Ade.

Lung complaints, bronchitis, asthma, &c. are speedily relieved, and if taken in fime, permanently cured by Dr. Jayne e Expectorant. You will and it also a certain remedy for soughs and colds.—148.

SUNREAMS.

-Ground has been broken at Crystal Park,

above sen level. ... The Baltimore and Ohlo Rallroad Conte

cany will build twelve notes of shops in Oleanos from Pittsburgh. -Herr Politini has offered Rubinstelle tto som of 500,000 merks, or about \$125,000 for a some final hundred concerts to be given in America, but the great plaudet has not yet given his decision.

-The London Academy says that in latte more than a year It will be able to very chronological prophecy of M. Benzo, who as ary, 1900, that "in twenty ave years Oxford, wants formed on the model of the detrian universely a p have become the most brilliant control of German ture in the world."

-King Theebaw's wife has borne him laughter, not a son, and the court of Mandalay same he in a pretty state of commetten. King Therman a raids his Queen, and she upbraids the midwidastrologers, while the courtiers lament the loss of the largerse that would have been presented if the outer p unte little girl had been a boy.

-Admirers of Hoine will be sorry to hear that the promised biography of the piet is not to be pres-lished after all. His brother, Baren Gustave Heire, de-nies the correctness of the statement, that his memorial had been found in Paris. He fays that he only is in non over round in Paris. He rays that he only is in possession of materials for his brother stringraphy, and they are not suitable for publication. -In Marshfield, Oregon, Samuel Wright

and George H. Williams had built a frame house on a hillside for their two families, numbering ten present. Its underpluning fell out on the evening of the 5th me. and the house slid down the hill as they were eating their first supper in it. The cooking stove fell on Wright, and some intrates clapsed before the resectivisted. She was alle kingly burned. Mr. Williams daughter also was hadly burned. The others were not hurt. The house was wrocked.

-At the recent quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the President Mr. George Lord, said that sound commercial mande or eated altogether the system which had grown up in low erpool of late years of turning the article of cetten into one of gambling between men who did not own a bale. and yet sold thousands—he might say million —if miles in a year, to the detriment of all legitimate trader. This was a system that affected the importer and distributes

of cotton, as well as the consumer of it. -In York county, Me., recently, a man died who had had one doctor treating him for mania and another for Bright's disease. Each determined to settle the question of disease by a post morten without letting the other know it. Just as the kidney doctor had uncovered the coffin the blood-poison man drave into the graveyard with his assistants, and the two depated so long over the question of possession that they were surprised and nearly captured by a party from the village who had been attracted by the light of the room

-The Exhibition will bring a brilliant season to Nice this year. The official opening is to be well from Dec. 20 to Jan. 1. The building has been erected on a hill, so that a splendid view of the bay and mountains is to be had from the gardens, which are to be turned into veritable tropical parks. One of the attractions i to be a large squariam made of glass, lighted by is-candescent electric lumps, so arranged as to produce a sunset effect. The end of the building will represent a submarine landscape. The theatre is to be built like a

-Father Gavazzi writes to some of his friends in this country to say that in the evangelization of Italy no sensational methods are wanted, nor any eccentric preachers. There has been so much religions charlatanism in Italy that Gavazzi thinks no more preachers, and he hopes the Salvation Army will keep itself as far away from Italy as possible. He dislike Count Campanello, who some time ago became a Prot-

estant, and who set up a mission of his own in Rouse. -A blind man crossing the street the other day was on the point of being run over by a reckless driver when, at the risk of her own life a beautiful young lady run to his rescue and piloted the poor man to the pavement. A rich bachelor saw the transaction. and simightway sought her out, was introduced, courted, proposed, was accepted, and married the heroine. The effect has been wonderful. Hopeful young ladies may now be seen standing in the vicinity of street crossings with one eye searching for stray blind men, and the other on the lookout for a rich bachelor, for it would be a terrible bore to tackle the old blind man

without the rich bachelor being around. -According to the returns of the Regisrar General, 271 persons were killed by accidents in the streets of London and the suburbs last year. As the cases seem to be increasing at the rate of 19 or 20 a year, the number appears likely soon to amount to one person killed for every working day in the year. The number of persons injured in the street in 1882 was 3,580. A considerable proportion of the sufferers were not foot par sengers, but persons riding or driving. In connection with these figures, it is significant that the metropolitical police took proceedings during the year against 1.22 persons for furious riding or driving, of whom 1.114 were convicted. Considerably more than one third of

the latter were drivers of hackney carriages. -John Westbrook of Brownsville, Mo. ande Miss Lizzie Graham his wife, but not until he and fought his way to victory. The couple met in course on Sunday evening last, intending to run away and be made brook, suspected something when Westhrook and the girl went out of the house of worship, and the father and son soon followed. The lovers had already started in a buggy for Houstonia. Graham and his boy ollowed on horseback and overtook the lovers, and there was a fight, in which a liveryman who ranied the Grahams was shot in the back, and the Grahams were so hadly hart that they could not restinue the pursuit. Then Westbrook took Misselve an

to his father's house in Houstonia, and the next norming Graham sent a note assenting to the marriage. -At one of the great English country houses this fall the centre of the dinner table is concret with a large mirror stand, surrounded by a silver 1 con XIV gallery, mounted on low silver stage feet so that it is a little raised above the cloth. The mirror is srown with out flowers and foliage, arranged with more of lest symmetry, and on this bed are placed groups of firmes Dresden chins, half screened by howers of gladets or other tall plants. A wreath of celoriess flower- ... ounds the plate of each guest, and a very tiny one old cles each champagne glass. Miniature gardeness of verpush before them the little barrows contain as set and pepper, and gilded shovels take the place of a The menu is written on a sheet of ivory in rec of characters, a red coral sent depending from said A scent bottle in cut glass matching the

glasses is filled with perfume and placed before an lady guest, for those who dislike the smell of game -Li Hung Shang, who is at present theying so important a part has in his time place! ids acts being seven principal stages. In 1851 v. he was employed to drill the Chinese troops made Governor of Thinny Sin about a decade by a second in the rebellion against the imperial throne on a England and France assisted the Chinese Govern-he played a brilliant part in suppressing the rerising. He became afterward Vicerov of the two ! listricts, then next a Minister Plenipot stion benow holds. At one time he had to give ties and dignitios for not having assisted a Genened. His degradation was but for a short was soon after made Grand Chanceller of the Lange-made treaties with Japan for Peru, and conducted here

lations with England regarding the Margury of - To judge from the report of the Belgian Association against the abuse of alcoholic drinks Bel-gium most be a terribly drunk in country. According to the statistics which the society has obtained, each in-habitant of King Leopoid's dominions drinks more than 12 quarts of brands and 223 quarts of beer every year. litherto the German has been considered the type of beer drinker; but he is a mere babe with his polymeric of beer perminum compared with the Belgian with his 225. In Belgium there is one public house to every fair feur inhabitants, and the money annually expended a here drinking shops amounts to \$95,000.000 P the last forty years there has been an engineer in crime throughout the country—an increase allowed out of proportion to the augmentation of the population. Forty years ago crimes of violence averaged at a 11,000 a year; now they have reached stickle. In the there were 201 suicides, and in 1880 there were 201 it there were assumences and in sew there were that no sees so few dranken people in the streets of Melana towns. But foreigners when they are drank are for the most part wise enough to stay indoors.

-It has often been a mystery to the world what becomes of the thousands of pictures, parities in Paris during a twelvementh and exhibited at the arm of Salon and other calleries—some explanation at law now forthcoming. There has just died in the line: Bivolia certain M. Borniche, who turns out to have in his nonsession up fewer than seventeen thousanders pletures. M. Bornicho was a return times of chant, and had made a great fortune. He seems to have been possessed by a perfect mania for cauvas. Quit-with him went before quality. He offered, the offere valuable market for young and stringling arres-it is said, rarely appealed to him in vain. All hear being blocked with his multitudinous acquires-Bornicho was about to build a great gallery on seiand near the Boulevard St Germain, wherein to be them for public exhibition, but death interropted carrying out of this project. The seventeen the pictures are naw to be sold at the Hotel Dr ginning will be made with eight thousand doors ling winter. Four sales are to be held per work and two hundred and fifty pictures put up at ca. head